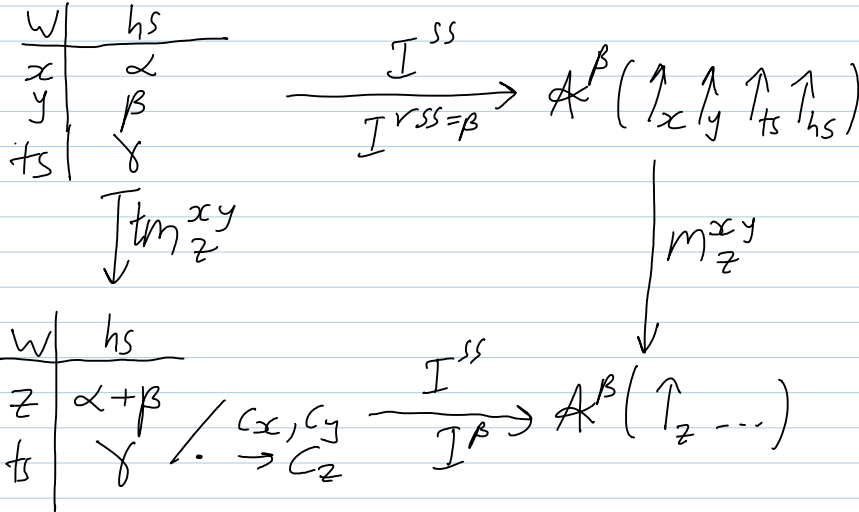


Idea. study  $A^\beta(\uparrow_x) := A^w(\uparrow_x) / \frac{x^y}{x^x} = \frac{x^y}{x^x} \left( \frac{y}{x} \right)$   
 using (renormalized) semi-symmetrized calculus. i.e.  $[x,y] = c_x y - c_y x$

Proposition 1. The following diagram is commutative:

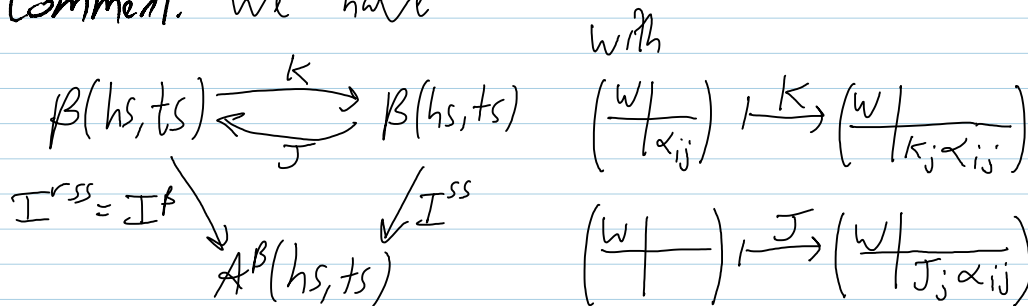


Here  $\text{I}^{\text{SS}}: \frac{w}{t_i} | \alpha_{ij} \mapsto \chi^{\text{SS}}(w \exp \sum \alpha_{ij} a_{ij})$

and with  $K_j = \log(1 + \langle \alpha_j \rangle) / \langle \alpha_j \rangle$  (here  $\langle \alpha \rangle := \sum c_i \alpha_i$ ),

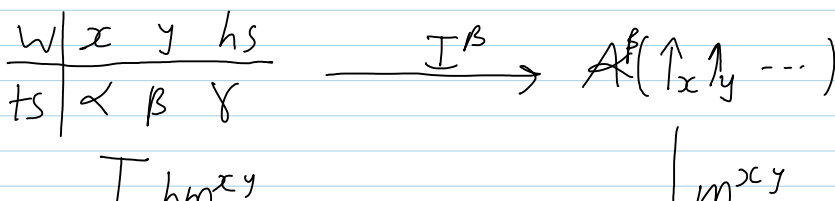
$\text{I}^\beta: \frac{w}{t_j} | \alpha_{ij} \mapsto \chi^{\text{SS}}(w \exp \sum K_j \alpha_{ij} a_{ij})$

Comment. We have



with  $K_j$  as above and with  $J_j = (e^{\langle \alpha_j \rangle} - 1) / \langle \alpha_j \rangle$ .

Proposition 2. The following diagram is commutative:



$$\begin{array}{c}
 12 | \dots P \ 0 \\
 \downarrow hm_z^{xy} \\
 \begin{array}{c|cc}
 w & z & hs \\
 \hline
 ts & \alpha + \beta + \langle \alpha \rangle \beta & \gamma
 \end{array}
 \xrightarrow{I^B}
 \mathcal{A}^B \left( \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ z \end{array} \dots \right)
 \end{array}$$

Proposition 3. The following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{c|cc}
 w & y & hs \\
 \hline
 x & \alpha & \beta \\
 ts & \gamma & \delta
 \end{array}
 \xrightarrow{I^B}
 \mathcal{A}^B \left( \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ x \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ y \end{array} \dots \right) \\
 \downarrow Sw_{xy} \\
 \begin{array}{c|cc}
 w \cdot \epsilon & y & hs \\
 \hline
 x & \alpha + \frac{\langle \delta \rangle}{\epsilon} \alpha & \beta + \frac{\langle \delta \rangle}{\epsilon} \beta \\
 ts & \gamma / \epsilon & \delta - \frac{Cx}{\epsilon} \gamma \cdot \beta
 \end{array}
 \xrightarrow{I^B}
 \mathcal{A}^B \left( \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ x \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ y \end{array} \dots \right)
 \end{array}$$

```

showp[...][...][...] := Module(
  [a, b, c, d],
  a = Coefficient[a, b][t][1],
  b = D[a, t][1] / b[t] = 0,
  c = D[a, b][1] / c[t] = 0,
  d = D[c, b][1] / d[t] = 0,
  e = 1/h[a],
  [e, ...],
  a = (a / (c[t] = a)) / h[a],
  b = (b / (c[t] = a)) / h[a],
  c = h[t],
  d = a / c[t] = 0
) // Collect
  
```

Proposition 4.

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|c} w_1 | h_{s1} \\ \hline t_{s1} | A_1 \end{array}, \begin{array}{c|c} w_2 | h_{s2} \\ \hline t_{s2} | A_2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{I^B} \mathcal{A}^B(t_{s1}, h_{s1}) \otimes \mathcal{A}^B(t_{s2}, h_{s2})$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|cc} w_1 w_2 & h_{s1} & h_{s2} \\ \hline t_{s1} & A_1 & 0 \\ t_{s2} & 0 & A_2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{I^B} \mathcal{A}^B(t_{s1}, t_{s2}, h_{s1}, h_{s2})$$

Proposition 0.  $R_{xy} := \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & y \\ \hline x & \frac{e^{Cx} - 1}{Cx} \end{array} \xrightarrow{I^B} R_{xy} = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow e^x \\ \rightarrow \\ x \quad y \end{array}$

and  $R_{xy}^{-1} := \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & y \\ \hline x & \frac{e^{-Cx} - 1}{Cx} \end{array} \xrightarrow{I^B} R_{xy}^{-1} = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow e^{-1} \\ \rightarrow \\ x \quad y \end{array}$